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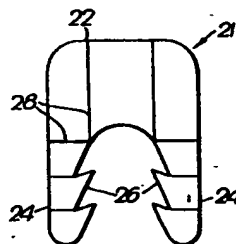
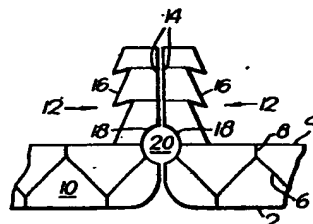
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(54) **Light transmitting wall panels.**

(57) An extruded, modular panel unit for the construction of wall-surface portions, especially of light-transmitting wall-surface portions, comprises two sheet-like major surfaces (2, 4) interconnected and spaced apart by a plurality of web-like ribs (6, 8) dividing the space delimited by the major surfaces into a plurality of subspaces (10), and at least one joining flange (12) extending in the direction of extrusion and projecting at an angle from an edge of the panel unit. In cross section, the sheet-like major surfaces (2, 4), and the ribs (6, 8) form a truss-like structure of which the major surfaces constitute the chords and the ribs constitute the webs.



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"LIGHT TRANSMITTING WALL PANELS"

The present invention relates to an extruded, modular panel unit for the construction of wall sections, particularly of light-transmitting wall sections such as windows, especially in industrial structures.

5 While the traditional material for windows, glass, has several advantages such as high transmissivity when clean and being easily cleaned when dirty, good weathering properties and a relatively low coefficient of thermal conduction, its disadvantages are, however, numerous and
10 weighty. It is fragile and liable to fracture not only under gross impact, but also spontaneously due to thermal stress, or mechanical stresses caused by warping of thermal expansion or contraction of its metal mounting. Standard window glass cannot be used beyond a certain size (unless, at substantial
15 costs, the metal or wood frame is suitably subdivided), and thicker glass is very heavy and quite expensive. Wire reinforced glass, while not as easily smashed as ordinary glass, is not crackproof. Also, single-pane windows do not afford sufficient thermal insulation, especially with large glazed
20 surfaces, and double-pane windows, that is, windows including an insulative air layer, are very expensive. The so-called U-glass windows, for instance, consist of one surface constituted by juxtaposed channel sections made of glass, the

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open faces of which sections are covered by another such surface, the wings of which channel sections each penetrate the open faces of the opposite channel sections. While, if properly mounted, this type of glazing is quite effective as thermal insulation, it is also extremely heavy, requires careful sealing and is altogether very expensive.

Plastic insulative glazing has also been used. One type, known as "Quallex", consists of two extruded sheets of a plastic material integrally connected by ribs perpendicular with respect to the sheets, producing a plurality of air spaces of a rectangular cross section. However, not only is this type of panel very expensive, partly because of the relatively small enclosed air volume/plastic mass ratio, but, more important, no provision is made for edge-wise joining of two or more panels which, being extrusions, are of a limited width only.

It is one of the objects of the present invention to overcome these and other disadvantages and drawbacks of the prior-art glazing and to provide a glazing which is extremely light-weight and, therefore, relatively inexpensive, is practically unbreakable and, having integral air spaces, is inherently thermally insulative. Also, being of a modular design, the panel units according to the invention can be joined edge-wise to form windows of any width.

This the present invention achieves by providing an extruded, modular panel unit for the construction of wall-surface portions, especially of light-transmitting wall-surface portions, comprising at least two sheet-like major surfaces interconnected and spaced apart by a plurality of web-like ribs dividing the space delimited by said major surfaces into a plurality of subspaces, and at least one joining flange extending in the direction of extrusion and projecting at an angle from an edge of said panel unit, wherein, in cross section, said sheet-like major surfaces

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and said ribs form a truss-like structure of which said major surfaces constitute the chords and said ribs constitute the webs.

5 It is a further advantage of the panel unit according to the invention that, using a different embodiment of the joining members, it is possible to construct "double windows" which, in addition to the integral air spaces of each panel in itself, provide an additional insulative air space between the opposite panels of the double-window system.

10 The invention will now be described in connection with certain preferred embodiments with reference to the following illustrative figures so that it may be more fully understood.

15 With specific reference now to the figures in detail, it is stressed that the particulars shown are by way of example and for purposes of illustrative discussion of the preferred embodiments of the present invention only and are presented in the cause of providing what is believed to be the most useful and readily understood description of the principles and conceptual aspects of the invention. In this
20 regard, no attempt is made to show structural details of the invention in more detail than is necessary for a fundamental understanding of the invention, the description taken with the drawings making apparent to those skilled in the art how
25 the several forms of the invention may be embodied in practice.

In the drawings:

Figure 1 shows a partial, cross-sectional view of the panel according to the invention;

30 Figure 2 is a partial cross-sectional view, enlarged relative to Figure 1, of the flanges of two adjacent panels,

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properly aligned and making contact, ready for joining;

Figure 3 is a cross-sectional view of a first embodiment of a joining member of the panel unit according to the invention;

5 Figure 4 is a partial, cross-sectional view, reduced relative to Figure 1, of the two adjacent panels of Figure 2 and their flanges having been joined by the joining member of Figure 3;

10 Figure 5 is a cross-sectional view of another embodiment of the joining member of the panel unit according to the invention;

Figure 6 shows a partial view, in cross section, of the "double window" produced with the aid of the embodiment of Figure 5;

15 Figure 7 is a schematic drawing, in perspective, of a "single-pane" window produced by joining four panels by means of the joining members of Figure 3;

20 Figure 8 is a schematic drawing, in perspective, of a "double-pane" window produced by joining four pairs of panels by means of the joining members of Figure 5;

Figures 9 and 10 are partial, cross-sectional views of two further embodiments of the panel unit according to the invention, requiring no joining members;

25 Figure 11 is a top view of a reinforcing rail for the panel unit according to the invention;

Figure 12 is a side view, in cross section along plane XII-XII of Figure 11, of the reinforcing rail of Figure 11;

30 Figure 13 shows a front view of a peg for fastening the rail of Figure 11 to the panel;

Figure 14 is a top view of the peg of Figure 13;

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Figure 15 is a longitudinal cross section through a single-pane mounting frame, with the panel in position;

Figure 16 is a similar cross-section through a double-pane mounting frame, with the panels in position;

5 Figure 17 is a partial view, in cross section along plane XVII-XVII of Figure 15, of the single-pane frame of Figure 15, and

10 Figure 18 is a partial view, in cross section along plane XVIII-XVIII of Figure 16, of the double pane frame of Figure 16.

15 There is seen in Figure 1 a cross-sectional view of a preferred embodiment of the panel unit according to the invention, showing two sheet-like major surfaces 2 and 4 interconnected and spaced by a plurality of main ribs 6 and
20 auxilliary ribs 8, which ribs divide the space delimited by the two major surfaces 2 and 4 into a plurality of sub-spaces 10. All these elements form a truss-like structure of which the two major surfaces 2 and 4 constitute the chords and the ribs 6 and 8 constitute the webs. As can be seen
25 from Figure 1, the main ribs 6 zigzag between the two major surfaces 2 and 4, being attached to them via the short auxilliary ribs 8 which extend from the inflection points of the zigzagging main ribs 6 to the respectively nearest one of the major surfaces 2 or 4. The purpose of this
30 arrangement is to reduce to a minimum the mass of material at the point of attachment of the ribs to the major surfaces, in order to reduce heat-bridging between the two major surfaces 2 and 4, and thus enhance the insulative properties of the panel. At the same time, these auxilliary ribs 8 being relatively short, the structural reinforcement effect of the main ribs 6 remains substantially unimpaired.

Extending in direction of extrusion, there are provided on both edges of the panel joining flanges 12, projecting in a direction perpendicular to the major surfaces

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2 and 4, and having each an outside face 14 designed to contact the outside face 14 (see also Figure 2) of the flange 12 of an adjacent panel. The inside face of the flanges 12 is provided with tooth-like detent means 16, the precise function of which will become apparent further below. An additional feature of the outside faces 14 of these flanges 12 is a substantially semicircular groove 18 which, in conjunction with a similar groove in the flange 12 of an adjacent panel, constitutes a so-called decompression chamber 20 (Figure 2) which stops wind action as well as wind-enhanced capillary action through the joint. It is of course also possible to use the chamber 20 to accommodate a mechanical seal.

While in the preferred embodiment described the outside faces 14 of the flanges 12 are smooth, it is also possible to provide them with serrations extending in the direction of extrusion. This would improve the sealing properties of the joint and also provide a positive alignment during, and additional safety after, the application of the joining member 21.

The latter is shown in cross section in Figure 3 and is in the form of a hollow, extruded rail of a basically U-shaped cross section comprising a base portion 22 and two wing portions 24. The insides of these wing portions 24 are provided with detent means 26 engageably matching the detent means 16 of the flange insides. The joining members 21 is stiffened by reinforcing ribs 28.

Joining of the panels is carried out in the following way:

Two panels to be joined are brought into a position of alignment as shown in Figure 2, after which the joining

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member 21, facing the paired flanges 12 with its wing side, is pushed over the flanges 12 as far as it will go. It is seen that the detent means 26 and 16 are shaped and oriented in such a way as to facilitate application of the joining member 21 (under slight elastic deformation of the elements involved), while offering resistance to the removal of the joining member 21.

Figure 4 shows two fully joined panels, with the joining member 21 in the applied position, while Figure 7 schematically shows a window pane comprised of four joined panels.

While the above-described "single-pane" embodiment gives satisfactory service under most environmental conditions, the maintaining, with a minimum of losses, of particularly high temperature differentials might require still better insulation.

Such superior insulation is provided by a "double-pane" window arrangement, using the panels according to the invention, in conjunction with another embodiment of the joining member 21. This embodiment, shown in Figure 5, is in the form of a hollow, extruded rail of a twin-U-shaped cross section comprising a midportion 30 and two pairs of wing portions, 24 and 24', one pair of each side of the midportion 30. The detent means 26 on the inside of the wing portions are identical in shape and function to those of the embodiment of Figure 3. Figure 6 shows such a twin joining member 21 in the applied position, while Figure 8 schematically shows a "double pane" comprised of four pairs of panels.

Although in the above-described embodiments the angle included between the major surfaces 2 and 4, and the outside faces 14 of the flanges 12 is 90° , the single

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panels comprising a window surface thus lying in a common plane, embodiments can be envisaged in which this angle will be other than 90° . In cross section, such panel assemblies will therefore describe polygons or parts thereof. Such polygons might even be made to approximate circles or circular arcs, if the width of the single panel is sufficiently small relative to the radius of such a circle or arc.

Figures 9 and 10 illustrate two additional embodiments which dispense with the joining member 21, as the joining flanges of each panel unit of these two embodiments are male and female respectively, each flange engaging and locking onto its opposite flange type on the adjacent panel unit.

There is seen in Figure 9 a male-type flange 32 normally projecting from one edge of the panel unit and provided with tooth-like detent means 16 on both of its faces. To the other edge there is attached a female-type flange 34 having a substantially U-shaped cross section including two wing portions 24, the inside of which is provided with detent means 26 engageably matching the detent means 16 of the flange 32 of an adjacent panel unit. Panels of this type are simply joined by making the male and female-type flanges engage their respectively opposite types in an adjacent panel unit.

The embodiment shown in Figure 10 has also two flanges, a male-type flange 32 and a female-type flange 34 which, however, include an angle of 90° , the male flange 32 extending in a plane substantially parallel to the general plane of the panel. The male-type flange 32 is provided with tooth-like detent means 16. The female-type

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flange 34 is provided with a slot 36 extending in a plane substantially perpendicular to the major surfaces of the female flange 34, which slot 36 has a profile axis substantially aligned with the profile axis of the male flange 32, and the inside faces of which slot 36 are constituted by tooth-like detent means 26 engageably matching the detent means 16 of the flange 32 of an adjacent panel unit. Joining of the panel units according to this embodiment is analogous to the joining of the previous

Although the embodiments of Figures 9 and 10 are primarily intended for single-pane windows, they are by no means limited to this kind of use. Two single-pane surfaces assembled from these embodiments could be arranged, e.g., in the manner of the above-mentioned U-glass windows, to produce a double-pane window.

While the panel unit according to the invention is primarily meant to serve for light-transmitting wall or roof portions and is therefore designed to be made of a transparent or at least translucent plastic, the special properties of these panels such as their thermal (as well as acoustic) insulation effect, the ease with which larger panel surfaces are assembled, and their relatively low cost, might suggest their use also for nontransparent walls, partitions, etc. in which case they could of course be made of an opaque material.

Figures 11 to 18 illustrate a mounting arrangement for single-and double-pane units, advantageously used under conditions of heavier winds.

There is seen in Figures 11 and 12 a plastic reinforcing rail 40 consisting of a base 42 and two wings 44 and 46, the distance a between which equals the thickness of

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the panel, which can thus be pushed between the wings 44 and 46. The length of rail 40 equals the width of the panel, including the joining flanges 12 (Figure 1). The wing 44 is shortened, to make room for the flanges 12 as well as for the wing portion 24 of the joining member 21 (Figure 3). At two or three points along the rail 40, rectangular windows 48 are provided, through which special fastening pegs 50 are forced into conveniently located sub-spaces 10 (Figure 1) of the panel. These pegs 50 consist of a shaft 52 and a base 54 (Figures 13 and 24), and are provided with barb-like teeth 56 which make for a secure joint between the rails 50 and the panel, each of which panels is provided with two rails, a bottom rail and a top rail.

The fully assembled mounting of a single-pane window according to the invention is shown in Figure 15. The basic frame 58 is made of an aluminium L-profile, having a short leg 60 and a long leg 62, the exterior face of the window being indicated by arrow E. The previously prepared panel-and-reinforcing-rail units are introduced into the frame 58 and, on three sides, held against the short leg 60 of the frame profile by a plurality of special retaining pieces 64, made of steel-sheet stampings and riveted to the long frame leg 62 by means of blind rivets 66 (see also Figure 17). It is clearly seen that, along the bottom section of the frame 58, these pieces 64 not only push the rail 40 against the short frame leg 60, but also hold it down against the long leg 62. Different retaining pieces 68 are used on the fourth, top, side of the frame 59.

These pieces 68 only press the upper rail 40 against the short leg 60, and do not interfere with a possible vertical motion of the rail 40. This "floating" feature takes care of the thermal expansion and contraction of the panels. On the exterior face of the window, the gap between

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the panel surface 2 and the frame leg 60 is sealed by means of a caulking compound 70. Towards the interior, the various mounting and clamping fixtures are covered up by a trimming made of a plastic profile 72 which, as can be seen in Figure 15, snaps over, and is retained by, portions of the retaining pieces 64 and 68. Cutouts must be provided in the horizontal trimming profiles 72 for the joining members 21 to pass.

The double-pane mounting of Figure 16, its exterior face indicated by arrow E, is fairly analogous in its design, except that the retaining pieces 64 and 68 alternate between a left-hand position (64,68) and a right-hand position (64',68') and the trimming 74 is used only on top, aluminium profiles 76 and 78 (Figure 18) being used on the other sides. For smaller windows and mild environmental conditions, it is sometimes possible to dispense with the reinforcing rail of the interior panel, which is then held in position merely by the common joining member 21 attached to the exterior panel. In this case, the trimming profile 74 is used also below, the lower edge of the interior panel resting on the inside surface of the shorter leg of the trimming profile 74.

A further difference with respect to the single-pane embodiment of Figures 15 and 17 can be seen in Figure 18, in which, on the two upright portions of the frame 58, the staggered retaining pieces 64, 64' have been replaced by a continuous U-shaped channel profile 80.

From the foregoing description, it will be evident to those skilled in the art that the invention is not limited to the details of the foregoing illustrative embodiments and that the present invention may be embodied in other specific forms without departing from the essential attributes thereof, and it is, therefore, desired that the present embodiments be considered in all respects as illustrative and not restrictive, reference being made to

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the appended claims, rather than to the foregoing description, in which it is intended to claim all modifications coming from within the scope of the invention.

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CLAIMS:

1. An extruded, modular panel unit for the construction of wall-surface portions, especially of light-transmitting wall-surface portions, comprising at least two sheet-like major surfaces (2, 4) interconnected and spaced apart by a plurality of ribs (6, 8) dividing the space delimited by said major surfaces into a plurality of subspaces (10), characterised in that at least one joining flange (12, 32, 34) extends in the direction of extrusion and projects at an angle from an edge of said panel unit, and in that, in cross section, said sheet-like major surfaces (2, 4) and said ribs (6, 8) form a truss-like structure of which said major surfaces constitute the chords and said ribs constitute the webs.

2. The panel unit as claimed in claim 1, characterised in that said web-like ribs (6) zigzag between said major surfaces, and are connected to said major surfaces (2,4) via relatively short auxiliary ribs (8) extending from the inflection points of said zigzagging web-like ribs (6) to the respectively nearest one of said major surfaces.

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3. The panel unit as claimed in claim 1 or 2 characterised in that said panel unit is provided with two flanges, (12, 32, 34) each projecting at a substantially right angle from an edge of said panel unit.

4. The panel unit as claimed in claim 1, 2 or 3 characterised in that each of said joining flanges (12) has an outside face (14) adapted to contact the outside face (14) of a flange of an adjacent panel unit and an inside face provided with tooth-like, first detent means (16).

5. The panel unit as claimed in claim 1, 2, 3 or 4, characterised in that said unit is further provided with at least one, separate, joining member (21) adapted to be pushed over the contacting flanges (12) of at least one pair of adjacent panel units, effecting the joining thereof.

6. The panel unit as claimed in claims 4 and 5 characterised in that said joining member (21) is in the form of an extruded rail of a substantially U-shaped cross section comprising a base portion (22) and two wing portions (24), the inside of which wing portions is provided with tooth-like second detent means (26) engageably matching said first detent means (16) of said flanges (12), both detent means (16, 26) being shaped and

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oriented in such a way as to facilitate application of said joining member, while offering resistance to the removal of said member once applied.

7. The panel unit as claimed in claim 5 characterised in that said joining member (21) is in the form of an extruded rail of a twin-U-shaped cross section comprising a midportion (30) and two pairs of wing portions (24, 24'), one pair on each side of said midportion.

8. The panel unit as claimed in any preceding claim characterised in that outside faces of said flanges are serrated.

9. The panel unit as claimed in any preceding claim characterised in that the outside faces (14) of said flanges are provided with a groove (18) of a substantially semicircular cross section, which groove, in conjunction with a similar groove in the flange of the adjacent panel unit, constitutes a decompression chamber.

10. The panel unit as claimed in claim 3, characterised in that a first of said flanges is a male-type flange (32) and is provided with first tooth-like detent means (16), and the second of said flanges is a female-type flange (34) and has a substantially U-shaped cross section including two wing portions (24), the inside of which wing portions

is provided with second tooth-like detent means (26) engageably matching said first detent means (16) of the first flange (32) of an adjacent panel unit.

11. The panel unit as claimed in claim 1 or 2 characterised in that said panel unit is provided with two flanges (32, 34), each projecting from an edge of said panel unit and including with each other a substantially right angle.

12. The panel unit as claimed in claim 11, characterised in that one of said flanges is a male-type flange (32), is provided with first tooth-like detents (16) and extends from one of said edges in a plane substantially parallel to the general plane of said panel unit, and the other of said flanges, projecting at a substantially right angle from the other of said edges, is a female-type flange (34) provided with a slot (36) extending in a plane substantially perpendicular to the major surfaces of said female-type flange, which slot (36) has a profile axis substantially aligned with the profile axis of said male-type flange (32), and the inside faces of which slot (36) are constituted by tooth-like second detent means (26) engageably matching said first detent means (16) of the first flange (32) of an adjacent panel.

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13. The panel unit as claimed in any preceding claim characterised by at least one reinforcing rail (40) slid over the transverse edge of said panel and fixedly attached thereto by means of pegs (50) forced into at least one of said subspaces (10), a frame (58) in which one of the panel edges is fixedly held by means of a first type of retaining pieces (64) attachable to said frame, the other panel edge being slidingly held by a second type of retaining pieces (68), allowing for thermal expansion and contraction of said panel unit, and trimming profiles (72, 74) attachable to said retaining pieces (64, 68) for the covering thereof.

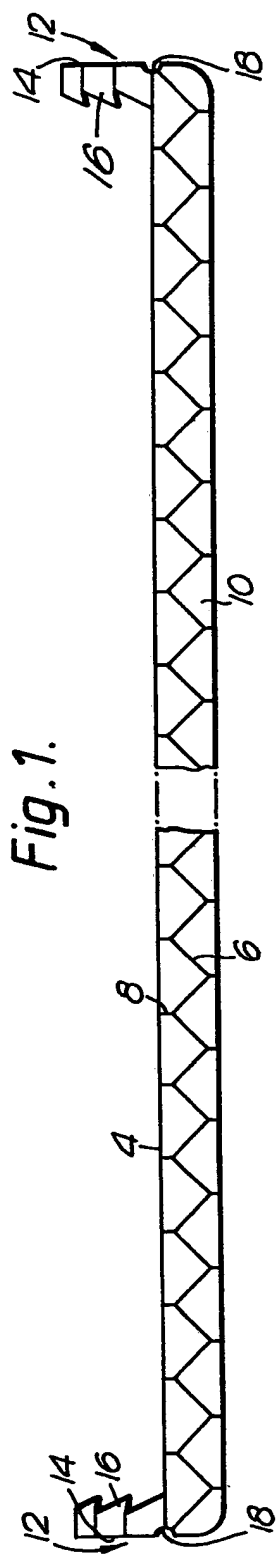


Fig. 1.

Fig. 2.

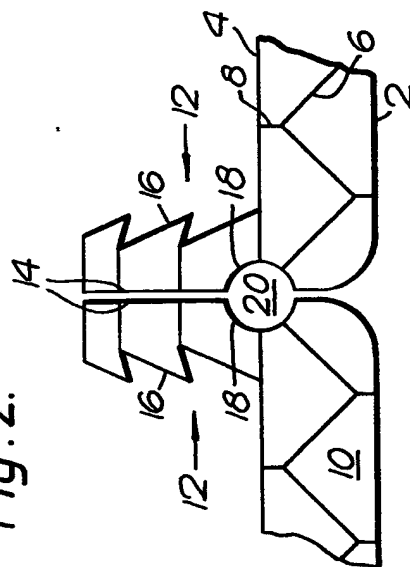
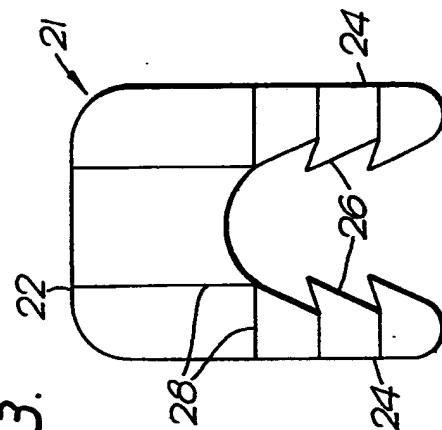
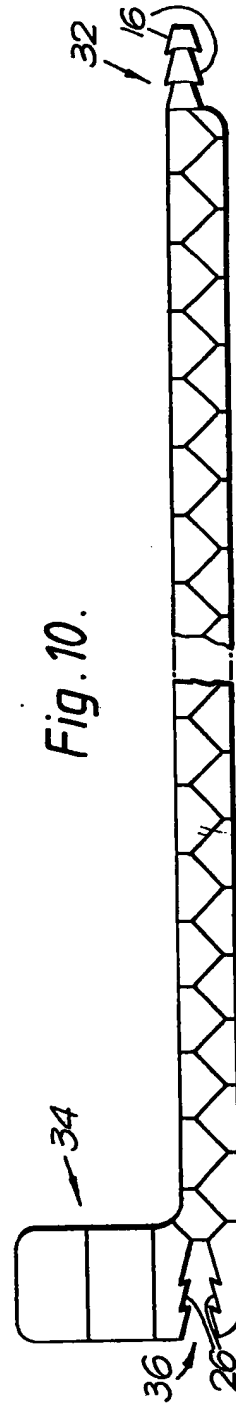
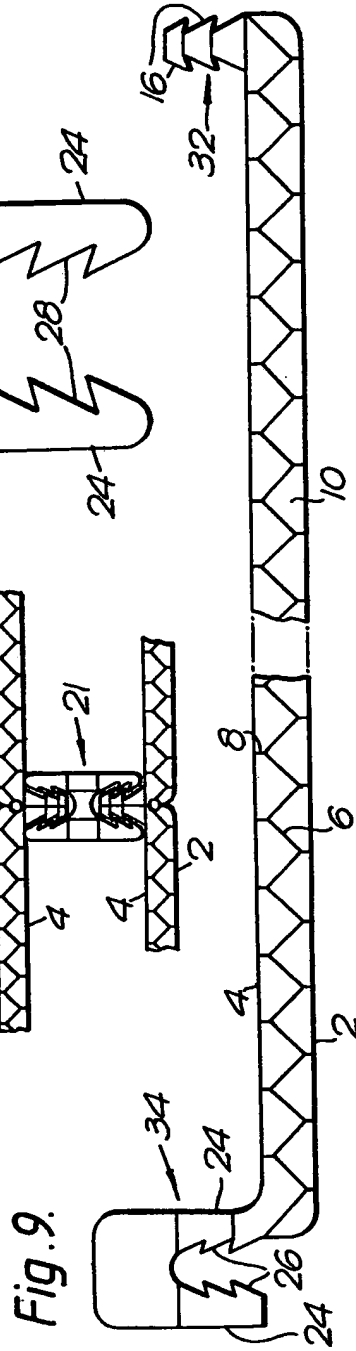
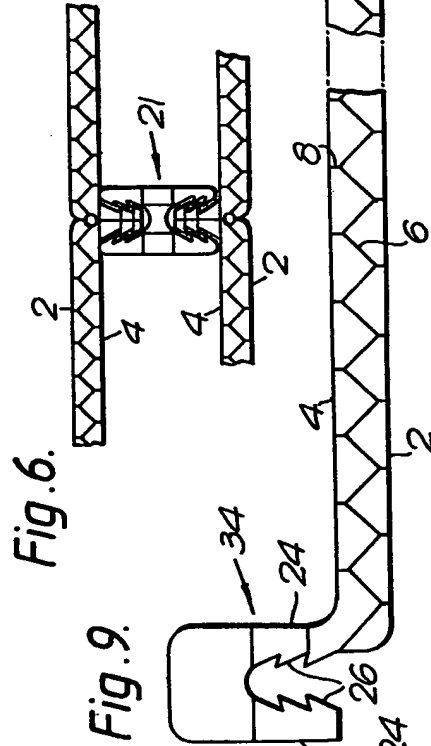
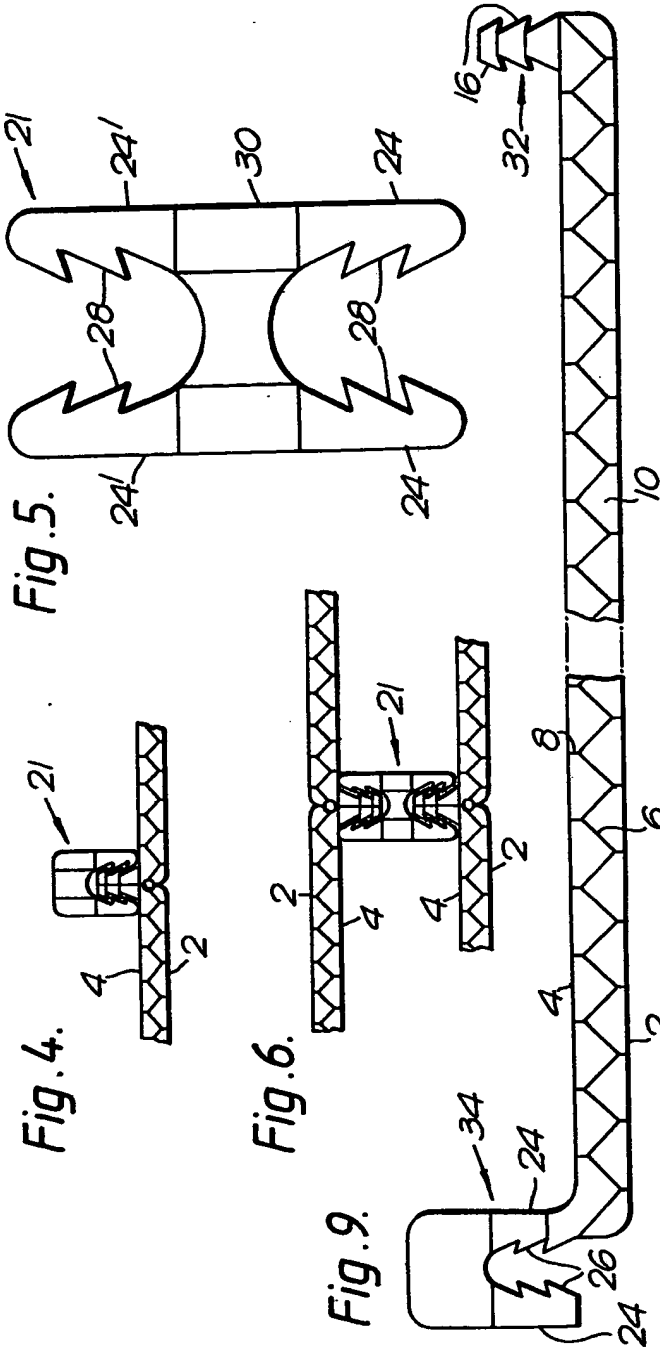
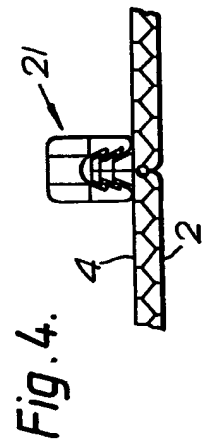
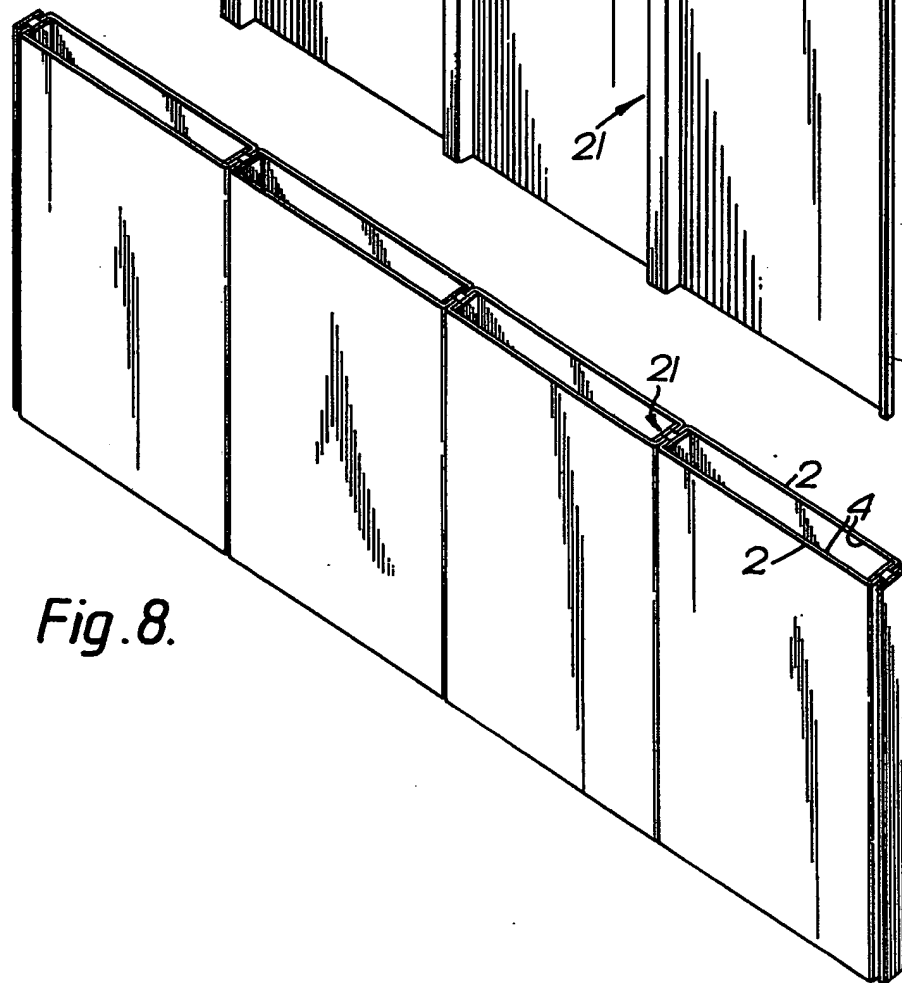
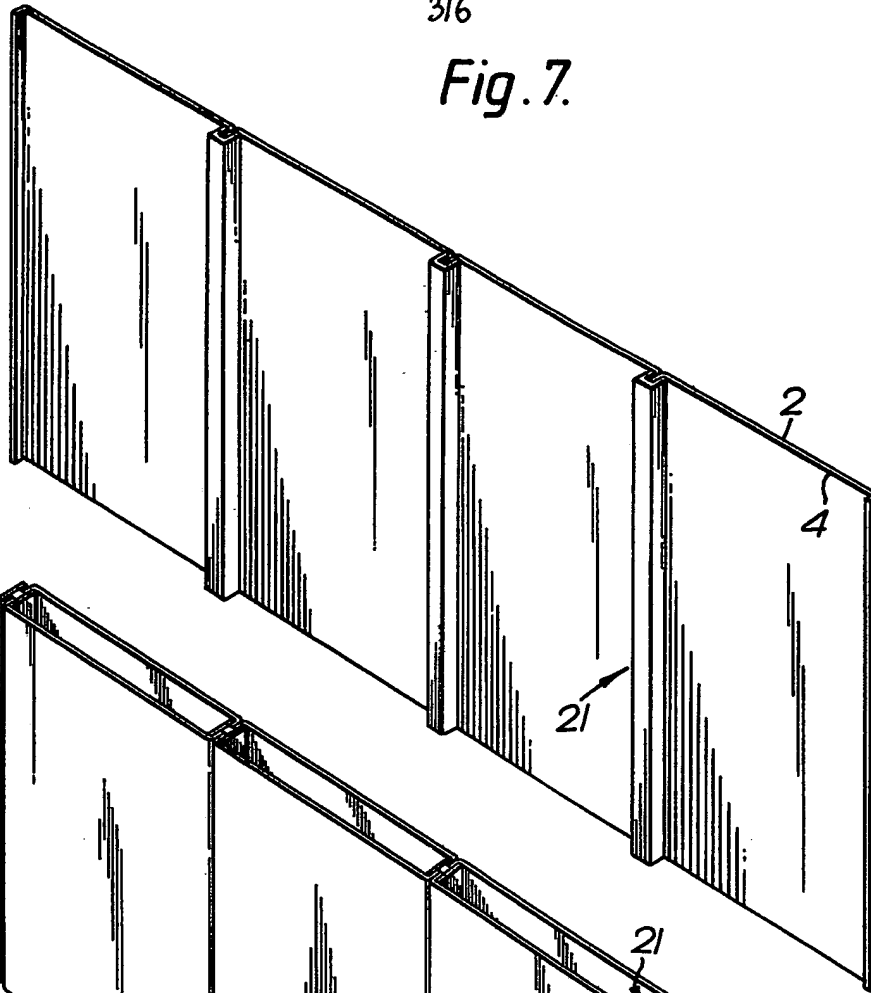


Fig. 3.





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Fig. 7.*Fig. 8.*

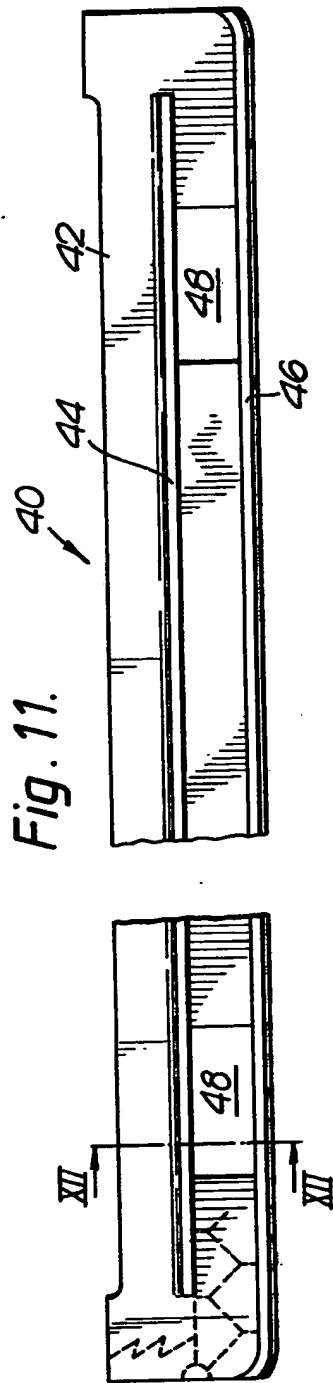


Fig. 12.

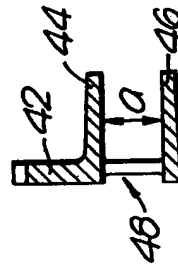


Fig. 13.

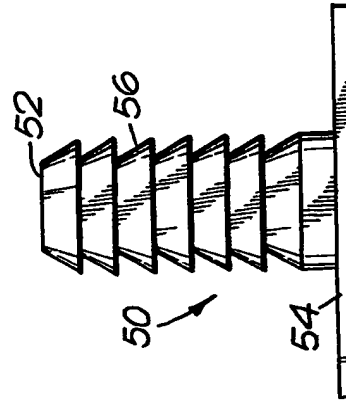
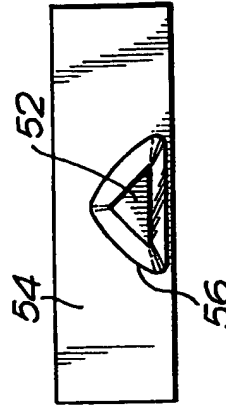


Fig. 14.



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Fig. 15.

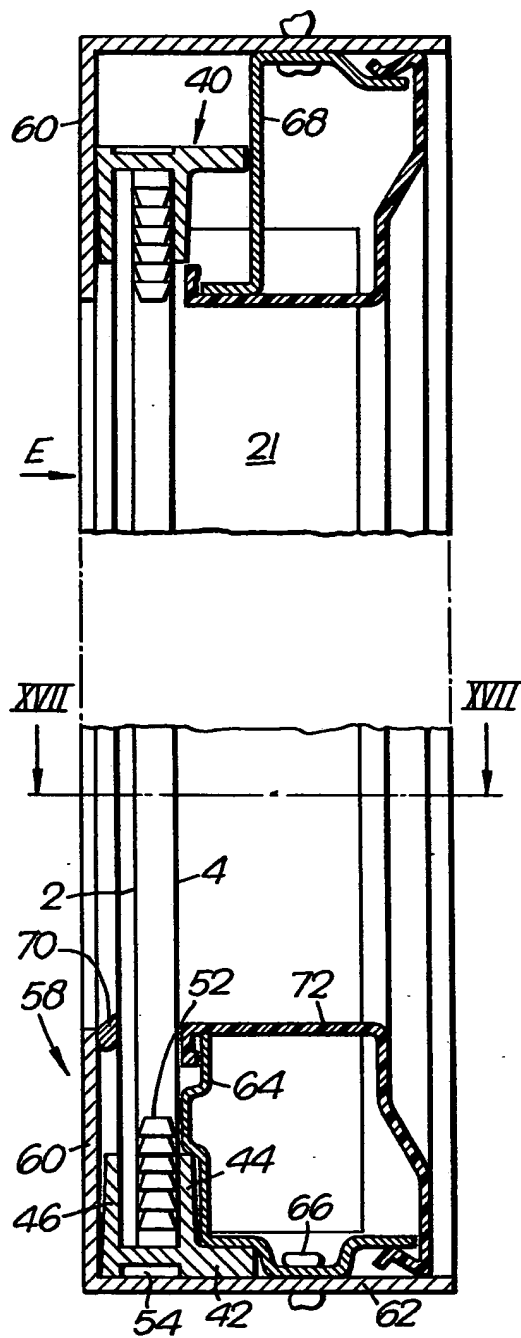


Fig. 17.

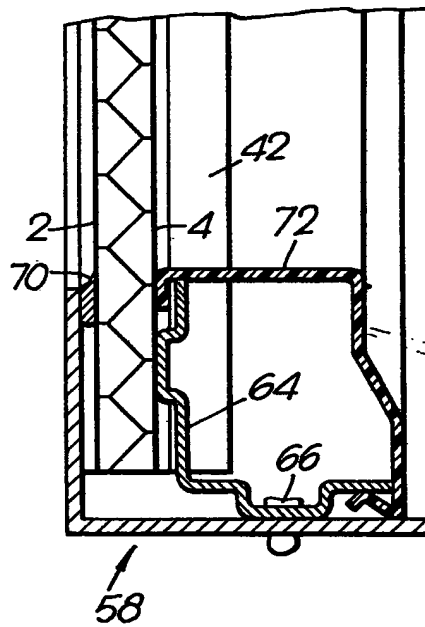


Fig. 16.

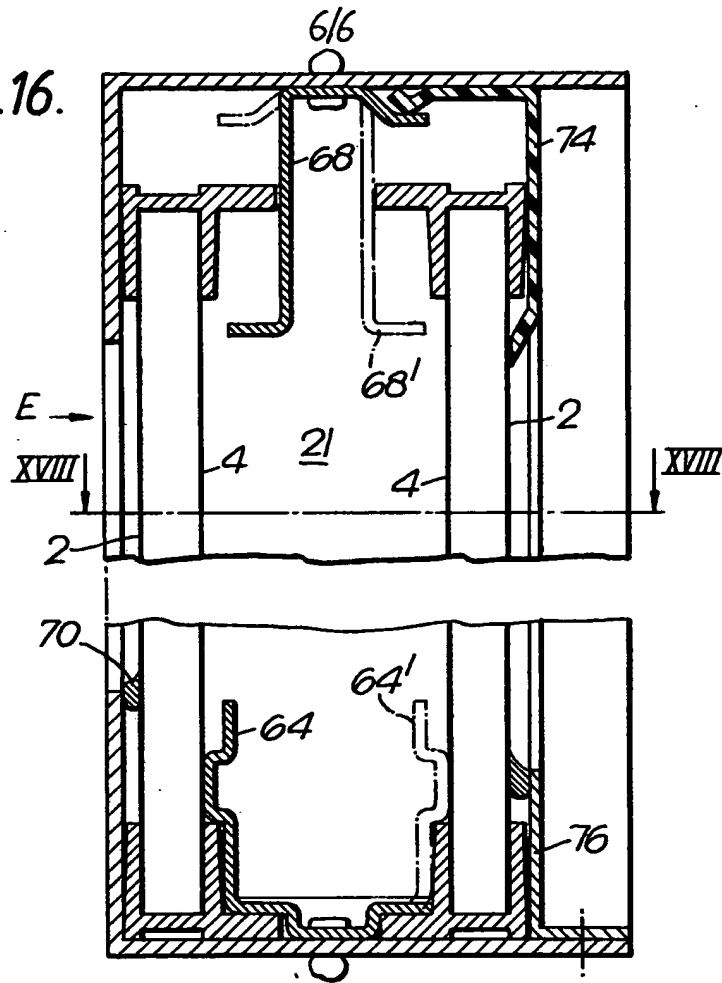
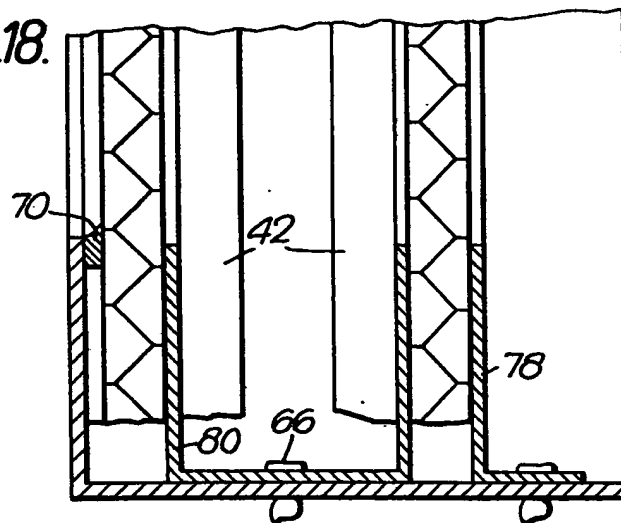


Fig. 18.



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European Patent
Office

EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application number
EP 81 30 4745.3

DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl. 9)
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	
X	<p>EP - A1 - 0 006 431 (H. OLTMANS)</p> <p>* claims 1,4,19,20; fig. 1 to 6, 7 to 9 *</p> <p>—</p>	<p>1-3,</p> <p>10-12</p>	<p>E 04 C 2/54</p> <p>E 06 B 3/54</p> <p>E 04 B 5/46</p>
X	<p>DE - A1 - 2 752 286 (F. LOHMANN)</p> <p>* claims, fig. *</p> <p>—</p>	<p>1,3,</p> <p>10-12</p>	<p>E 04 B 5/62</p> <p>E 04 D 3/06</p> <p>F 16 S 1/02</p>
X	<p>DE - A - 2 125 725 (A. VAN DREYKE)</p> <p>* claim 1, fig. 1 *</p> <p>—</p>	<p>1,2,</p> <p>12</p>	
X	<p>DE - U - 7 045 759 (H.W. DÜPREE)</p> <p>* page 5, fig. 1 *</p> <p>—</p>	<p>1,3,</p> <p>10,11</p>	<p>TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl. 9)</p>
X	<p>DE - U1 - 7 716 036 (RODECA SCHNEIDER GMBH)</p> <p>* claims, fig. 1 *</p> <p>—</p> <p>DE - A - 1 609 777 (RÖHM & HAAS GMBH)</p> <p>* claims 1,6; fig. 2,4 *</p> <p>—</p> <p>DE - A1 - 2 527 013 (W. SCHULZ-DÖRLAM)</p> <p>* fig. 8 *</p> <p>—</p>	<p>1,3,</p> <p>10,11</p> <p>1,2</p> <p>1,2</p>	<p>E 04 B 5/00</p> <p>E 04 C 1/00</p> <p>E 04 C 2/00</p> <p>E 04 D 3/00</p> <p>E 06 B 3/00</p> <p>F 16 S 1/00</p>
A	<p>DE - C - 812 130 (AHLMANN-CARLSHÜTTE KG)</p> <p>* fig. 6,12 *</p> <p>—</p>	<p>4-8</p>	<p>CATEGORY OF CITED DOCUMENTS</p> <p>X: particularly relevant</p> <p>A: technological background</p> <p>O: non-written disclosure</p> <p>P: intermediate document</p> <p>T: theory or principle underlying the invention</p> <p>E: conflicting application</p> <p>O: document cited in the application</p> <p>L: citation for other reasons</p>
A	<p>DE - A - 1 759 662 (F. REINKE)</p> <p>* claim 1, fig. 7 *</p> <p>—</p> <p>./..</p>	<p>4-6,8</p>	
<p>X The present search report has been drawn up for all claims</p>			<p>&: member of the same patent family, corresponding document</p>
<p>Place of search Berlin</p>		<p>Date of completion of the search 07-01-1982</p>	<p>Examiner WUNDERLICH</p>

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EUROPEAN SEARCH REPORT

Application number
EP 81 30 4745.3

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DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT			CLASSIFICATION OF THE APPLICATION (Int. Cl.?)
Category	Citation of document with indication, where appropriate, of relevant passages	Relevant to claim	
A	<u>GB - A - 814 250 (ARCON LTD.)</u> * claim 1, fig. 2 *	13	
A	<u>US - A - 3 257 758 (D.R. JOHNSON)</u> * fig. 5 *	13	
			TECHNICAL FIELDS SEARCHED (Int. Cl.?)